to be sowed by farmers, if so, the rate per kilogram of this variety alongwith places where it will be available to farmers with full details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the percentage of protein and nutrition present in this variety of wheat and the duration of harvesting of the crop alongwith the quantum of profit that would accrue to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b) The Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi has developed a wheat variety Pusa Gold (WR 544) suitable for very late sown irrigated conditions for growing in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. This variety is released for Delhi State.

(c) The seeds of this variety are available at Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi for the use of farmers. It is being sold at the rate of Rs. 15/- per kg.

(d) The protein content of this variety varied from 11.5 to 12.0% when grown under late and very late sown conditions. Its duration is about 90 to 100 days when sown in January. This variety will benefit the farmers who are growing wheat under late sown conditions. The average yield of this variety is about 35 q/ha under very late sown conditions.

Conference of KVKs

†1818. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the decision taken with regard to new objectives and new activities set in the conference of KVKs last month;

(b) whether discussions regarding the difficulties faced by KVKs have been held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the measures suggested to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) organized a National Conference on KVK on 27-28 October, 2005 at New Delhi.

The discussion focussed on the status of the readily transferable technologies, empowerment of KVKs with the technologies in a system

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

perspective, methodology of technology assessment and refinement, and how to further improve the efficiency, effectiveness and relevancy in KVK.

(b) and (c) Various issues related to the functioning of the KVKs were discussed. The key measures suggested are developing linkage with technology generating institutions, capacity building to convert research information into knowledge, working in a system perspective, availability of technology information in local languages to the farmers based on the documentaries and technology bulletins released, proper use of revolving fund, timely submission of the proposals for infrastructure development, re-designation of the KVK staff and recognizing best performing KVKs. It was decided to hold such a conference every year.

National Conference of KVKs

1819. SHRI R.S. GAVAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first National Conference of Krishi Vigyan Kendras was held in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the agenda; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for Second Green Revolution in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) A National Conference on KVK was organized by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) on 27-28 October, 2005 in New Delhi.

(b) the agenda of the Conference included the status of readily transferable agricultural technologies, empowerment of KVK with the technologies in a system perspective, methodology of technology assessment and refinement, and further improving the efficiency, effectiviness and relevancy in KVK.

(c) The ICAR has taken up a number of research programmes related to crop improvement and management, resource conservation and management, livestock and poultry improvement and management, fish production and processing, development of farm implement and machinery, processing and value addition, human resource development, technology assessment, refinement and demonstration, and socio-economic and policy issues.